(c) whether Life Insurance follows certain specific guidelines in regard to the investment in the States where it is running its business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The business figures of LIC during each of the last three years in Delhi is given below :

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured (Rs. in Crs.)	First Premium (Rs. in lakhs)	Total First Year Premium (including FP in Column 3) (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Renewal Premium (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Income (Premium) (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	312036	1725.89	6771.20	8898.79	44006.38	52905.17
1994-95	331639	2439.00	7168.29	9298.68	52838.20	62136.88
1995-96	343867	2252.35	9066.26	11273.45	51250.38	62523.83

(b) Investments made in Delhi during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1993-94	130.17
1994-95	449.34
1995-96	606.26

(c) and (d). Investment of the Corporation's fund is governed by the provisions of modified Section 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938. The statutory framework provided by the above section, as made applicable to the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the guidelines issued thereunder by the Government of India from time to time, envisage that the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall invest in each year and at all times keep invested out of the accretions to the Controlled Fund in accordance with the following :

Socially Oriented Sector :

1. In Central Government Securities being Not less than (including loans to National Housing Bank being not more than 5%) 25%

2. In Central Government and State Government Securities including Government Guaranteed Marketable Securities including (1) above being not less than 30%

3. In Socially Oriented Sector, including Public Sector, Co-operative Sector, House Building by Policyholders, OYH Schemes including (2) above being not less than 75%

Balance to be invested (excluding funds in Pipeline)

1. In Private Sector.

2. Loans to Policyholders, and

3. Construction and Acquisition of Immovable property by LIC.

Investments of LIC in the Socially Oriented Sector by way fo loans to State Governments are made as per state-wise and Sector-wise allocations conveyed to LIC by the Planning Commission. As and when State Government loans are announced by Reserve Bank of India, LIC decides the total amount to be invested in State Govt. securities depending upon its fund position at the time of issue. LIC also indicates the State-wise amount of subscription that LIC would like to make keeping in view the size of the issue made by each State More or less on proportionate basis, but actual State-wise allotment is finalised by RBI.

Electro-Manganese-Dioxide Projects

5741. SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IDBI has sanctioned a number of projects under venture capital fund scheme for promotion and transfer of technolog including EMD projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the EMD projects scheme and the progress made by the project authority so far;

(c) whether before sanctioning of a new EMD project in Andhra Pradesh there was another EMD project in Kerala which was under funding by IDBI; and

(d) if so, the basis for funding the new project ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it had provided assistance to one company in June 1989 for setting up of a pilot plant of one tpd. capacity for manufacture of EMD. The project has not made any significant progress in its implementation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IDBI has reported that the project taken up in Kerala in 1974 was based on a technology developed by National Metallurgical Laboratory (MML). The technology failed and the company remains closed since 1984. Subsequently, NML modified its process and the new project was an attempt to establish the modified process and produce EMD of consistent quality to the satisfaction of dry cell manufacturers on a pilot scale.

[Translation]

Despatch of Coal

5742. PROF. RITA VERMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway sidings and despatch posts in the B.C.C.L.;

(b) the number of railway sidings and despatch posts out of it where there is facility of weighbridge;

(c) the quantity of coal, coke, wash-coke, dilling and other quantity of coal despatched after weighing and without weighing on wighbridges through railways during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any complaints of shortage in the coal which was despatched after wighing on the railway weighbridge have been received during the above period;

(e) if so, the quantity of shortage separately in each case; and

(f) the amount of loss incurred due to shortage of coal which was despatched without weighing or after weighing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SIGH) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Coal India Limited (CIL), BCCL is presently having 62 railway sidings. All the sidings have the facility for weighment of coal despatches.

(c) the details of weighed and unweighed quantity of coal, coke washed coal middlings despatched by BCCL during each of the last three years were as follow :

(In lakh tonnes)
(Data Provisional)

Commodity	1993-94			1994-95			1995-96		
	Total Qty despatched by Rail	Qty weighed	Qty unweighed	Total Qty despatched by Rail	Qty weighed	Qty unweighed	Total Qty despatched by Rail	Qty weighed	Qty unweighed
Coal	139.61	90.74	48.87	141.69	100.59	41.1	129.37	94.44	34.93
Coke	1.68	1.68	Nil	1.37	1.37	Nil	1.02	1.02	Nil
Wash-coal	40.51	40.51	Nil	42.80	42.80	Nil	41.16	41.16	Nil
Middling	10.84	10.84	Nil	9.35	9.35	Nil	11.16	11.16	Nil

(d) to (f). Coal is despatched by raild on FOR basis and the responsibility of the coal companies ceases once coal is despatched from the sidings and no claims of short receipt are entertained thereafter. BCCL have intimated that no specific complaints have been received regarding short supply of coal. However, as per the agreement with major consumers for the coal rakes which have been weighed at the loading end, such weighment results forms the basis for raising bills and payments is to be made accordingly. However, for unweighed wagons, the billing is intially done on the basis of carrying capacity of the wagons. The weighment at the unloading point is later accepted and claims allowed provided the consumers give proof of weighment at the destination end. Such claims are received periodically and settled after reconciliation etc.

The claims accepted by BCCL during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 on account of difference in weight were as follows;

Year	Amount
1993-94	Rs. 556 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 330 lakhs

For the year 1995-96, BCCL has received claims from the power houses to the extent of Rs. 592/- lakhs. The claims are in the process of reconciliation and settlement.